# Dollars in Your Pocket!

You can put big dollars in your pocket every day this week by buying Clothing at the ORIGINAL EAGLE.

First-class fancy Worsted Sack Suits, worth \$6, at \$4. Fancy Union Cassimere dealers can touch.

Suits at \$5, worth \$8. Strictly all-wool Cassimere gray mixed Suits at \$6.

We can astonish you with our \$10, \$12 and \$15 Suits. No such bargains ever offered in this city or State.

5 and 7 West Washington St.

TRAVELERS' INDEX.

for the first time, be itself, and should win at least a fair percentage of the games played; but, win or lose, the Kankakee ticket office, corner Washington and Meridian streets, will continue to be the people's faworite place for purchasing railway tickets.
We will continue to run the base-ball train. Fare,

Chicago and return, only \$7.40.
Chicago, one way, \$3.70. Low rates to Washington, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York. In fact, we have so many low rates to so many places it is impossible to put them in an ad. Cal spon or address us before you purchase a ticket, no matter where you are going.

SPEED, SAFETY, COMFORT and ECONOMY our motto. Note important changes in time. BASE-BALL TRAIN DEPARTS 3 P. M.

CINCINNATI DIVISION. 4:00am 10:45am 3:55pm 6:36pm 10:45am 11:45am 5:19pm 10:50pm GINCINNATI DIVISION—SUNDAY TRAINS. CRICAGO DIVISION. 7:10am 12:05no'n 5:31pm 11:20pm 3:35am 10:30am 3:35pm 6:2)pm Pullman palace cars, elegant reclining chair cars, and parlor cars between Indianapolis, Chicago and

For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations and all information call at Union Depot or the Model Ticket Office, corner Washington and Meridian Sts.

J. H. MARTIN, Dist. Pass. Agt.

DR. FRANKLIN'S DAUGHTER.

Deserted by Her Father, Chance Puts Her in the Way of Securing Her Rights.

Boston, May 13 .- The Globe has the following story: "In 1862, one Dr. Augustus Franklin came to Nantucket, and soon became a leading light in society, gaining the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. Finally, he began to pay marked attentions to a young lady, who was handsome and well to-do. He was accepted, the bridal preparations were made, the day was set, but the Doctor suddenly became ill at ease. He sent word to his betrothed that the wedding could never take place, and before the people of Nantucket could recover from their surprise he sold out his lucrative business and left Nantucket. Sixteen months later he returned, and attached to his card informing the public of his return to practice, was the announcement that he would resume the family name of Franklin Augustus Ellis. This change of name created a sensation, but his business increased and he continued to make money. He had, however, become addicted to the use of morphine, and so firm a hold had the habit taken upon him that he died from its effects, in Worcester, May 24, 1884. His remains now lie in the cemetery there. He left a will by which three sisters were bequeathed some \$15,000. The attorney for the sisters, George H. Newton, of Monson, who risited California last October, chanced to meet Mr. E. M. Cleveland, a former acquaintance of Ellis, who told the attorney, greatly to his sur-prise, that the Doctor had been married in 1860 to one Martha Pity, a daughter of a wealthy widow of Saylesville, Ala., by whom, it was ascertained, he had one daughter. Also, that on May 15, 1861, the Doctor had suddenly deserted his wife and her mother, taking with him the proceeds of the sale of the latter's plantation, some \$6,000, and had never afterwards been seen by them. Mr. Newton secured the assistance of O. E. Hall, of Collinsville, Ala., who in January last succeeded in tracing the long-lost daughter to one of the 'moonshing' districts of Tennessee. She was scantily clothed, and her appearance indicated that she had been subjected to all the drudgery that could be imposed upon her, and that she had practically been the slave of an old, eccentrie 'moonshiner,' although her character was above suspicion. She told Mr. Hall that her mother had been dead about eleven years. She was brought to Collinsville, where she was at once identified by her aunt on account of her striking resemblance to her mother. The clergyman who married Dr. Ellis, and several witnesses of the marriage, have been found, and steps will be taken at once to secure for the young lady her rightful share of her father's es-

Obituary.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WABASH, Ind., May 13.-Macy Good died this morning, of pneumonia. Mr. Good was forty years old. He was born in Wayne county. When quite young he removed to this county and became principal of the public schools at Somerset. He was subsequently county super-intendent two terms. Soon after beginning the practice of law he was made deputy prosecutor. and subsequently held the office of prosecuting atiorney for this judicial circuit for three terms. For some time past Mr. Good has been a law partner of Hon. Warren G. Sayre. Last winter Mrs. Good died of pneumonia, and when Mr. Good was attacked with the same disease he believed the fates had decided that he should follow her. He leaves three children. The funeral will be held on Tuesday afternoon.

CHICAGO, May 13 - Joseph Brunswick, the eldest of the three Brunswick brothers, the well known billiard-table manufacturers, died at his residence in this city early this morning. He was born in Switzerland sixty-five years ago, and has been a resident of Chicago since

WILMINGTON, Del., May 13.-Victor Dupont, a brother of the powder manufacturer, and one of the leading lawyers of the State, died to-day of Bright's disease.

Delegate Smith Interrupts the Sermon. NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 13.—People are telling a queer story, to-night, on delegate Wm. Smith, chairman of the Knox county delegation to the Democratic State convention. Smith went to church this morning, modestly took a rear new and settled himself for a season of religious inspiration. His bard work in the convention for the past four days told on him, and he began to doze. The preacher was telling of John Knox, once Governor of the State. As he pronounced the name Knox, delegate Smith was roused, and rising from his seat in the amen corner, shouted in stentorian tones: "Thirty-five votes for Robert L. Taylor!" The audience took in the situation, and an audible titter went through the church, during which the delegate escaped.

Kicked to Death by a Horse, HARRODSBURG, Ky., May 13.—Robert Teater, twenty-one years old, living at Nevada, this county, was thrown from his horse this morning. The animal then kicked him in the head, crushing his skull. He lived only a few min-

WHEN INDICATIONS.

MONDAY-Warmer, fair weather.

# NOBBY SUITINGS

DRESSERS. Every grade. And in every

grade a lower price than other

# ODD PANTS! PRICE \$4

Nothing like it in this market! Our Special Sale is when people want the goods!

NORTH AMERICAN TURNERBUND.

A Fight Against Anarchy Expected at the Biennial Session Next Sunday.

session of the North American Turnerbund, which opens in the North-side Turner Hall a week from to-morrow, are arriving. The 345 societies and 30,000 members comprising the bund will be represented by an average of two delegates each, and there will be nearly 500 delegates in the convention. The question to be settled at this session, which is of the greatest interest to the general public, is the stand the bund will take regarding socialistic and anarchistic agitators. This question has been brought before the tribunal of the bund as an outcome of the execution of November last. The Aurora Turnverein of this city, to which August Spies, the executed Anarchist, belonged up to the time of his death, is pronouncedly in sympathy with anarchism and socialism.

Several months ago this society sent pictures of the executed Anarchists, accompanied by laudatory biographies, to the Turner Societies of the country. Among others that received the documents was the bund of Green Bay, Wis. It so happens that this organization is one of the most conservative in the country. Its members looked upon the attempt to identify them and the Turners of America in general with the principles of the executed men as a deliberate insult. They not only passed resolutions in-dignantly easting off all fellowship with the Aurora, but also sent out circulars to all the other Turner organizations in the country, urging them to ask the bund to expel all Anarchiet members; to deprive editor Boppe, manager of the Turn Zeitung of Milwaukee, the present organ of the bund, of all the privileges and emoluments derived from representing the bund by his paper and finally to start a new

Among the many societies that have declared against the attempt to identify the entire Turnerbund with the anarchistic movement are the West Cincinnati Turnverein, the Turngemeinds of this city, the Harmonie Turnverein of Appleton, Wis., the Vorwarts, of Cleveland and other societies in St. Louis, Milwaukee, Peoria and Buffalo. Notwithstanding the fact, however, that they are in a minority, it is given out that the Anarchists and their sympathizers will make a hard fight for recognition. They declare that their representation runs up into the thousands, and that if they are expelled they will start an opposition Turner organization of their own. All the indications point to a decidedly heated time when the convention proceeds to grapple with this issue.

## POLITICAL NEWS.

Democratic Row at Urbana, Ill .-- Black's Friends Withdraw from the Convention.

Special to the Indianapolis Journas

URBANA, Ill., May 12 - Great excitement prevailed here to-day in the Democratic convention called to send fifteen delegates to the county convention on next Wednesday. The contest between the Day and Black factions was very bitter. The Day party, which favors Governor Gray, of Indiana, elected Juo. J. Rea chairman, and named the full list of delegates. The convention refused to pass Colonel Busey's resolution suggesting General Black for the vice-presidency, provided the candidate is taken from Illinois. After adjournment the Black party claimed unfair treatment, held another convention, appointed another set of delegates, and indorsed General Black. This contest is being promoted by an active canvass of the whole county by both sides.

Clinton County Republicans. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FRANKFORT, Ind., May 12.—The Republican county convention held here to-day was the largest political gathering ever held in Clinton county. The most perfect harmony characterized the deliberations, and the proceedings were marked by the happiest quality of enthusiasm. The following is the ticket nominated: Representative, Col. N. A. Logan; sheriff, W. D. Clark: treasurer, W. J. Bennett; recorder, Wm. Wood; commissioners, Zimri Sheets, Howard Jenkins; surveyor, W. D. Hill; coroner, Thomas "Pepcorn" Keys. A resolution indorsing Hop. Joseph B. Cheadle, our Congressman, was unanimously adopted. Democrats concede that the running qualities of the ticket render the county certainly Republican.

Looking Forward to Fusion. CINCINNATI, May 13 .- Dr. McGlynn, who was expected to-night to attend the convention of the Labor party, did not arrive, but he will be here early to-morrow. In addition to the two national conventions-that of the Union Labor and that of the United Labor party-there will be a convention of the national Greenback party here, beginning Tuesday, the same day as the other two. Mr. A. E. Redstone, the nominee for President by the Industrial party, is also here. All these parties are looking forward to afusion or combination.

How California Will Entertain. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 13.-The Califorma Republican delegation to the Chicago convention will keep open house and entertain lavishly. Mike H. DeYoung, proprietor of the Chronicle, has charge of arrangements. He has engaged forty-five rooms in the Leland Hotel. and the delegation will take with them special cars containing 1,000 cases of wine and a large mount of fruit. They will also take a special

The Robbery on the Sonora Railway. NOGALES, A. T., May 13.-The man Taylor, rested yesterday on suspicion of being one of the Sonora train robbers at Aquazares, made a partial confession to-day. He says a man named Conrad Roling, who has been around town with Taylor for a few days, was the leader of the party. Roling and a Mexican left here yesterday morning early, and last night camped near Crittenden, A. T., about thirty miles from here. A posse was organized here this morning by Sheriff Shaw, of Tueson, and United States Marshal Meade, of Tombetone, who left a special train about 12 o'clock in pursuit of Roling and the Mexican. A telegram received this afternoon says Roling was captured at Huachuca, Arizona. The Mexican left Roling's company before the latter reached Huachuca and several parties are following him. Expre messenger Hoy and passenger French are do-ing nicely, and hopes are entertained for their recovery. The Mexican authorities arrested two more men to-day who were barricaded in a house in the Mexican part of town.

Engineer and Fireman Killed. No other preparation so meets the wants of debilitated system as Ayer's Sarssparilla.

In cast and control and a series of debilitated system as Ayer's Sarssparilla.

In cast and had, May 13.—An engine comboiler this morning when midway between Keyser and Cumberland, killing engineer Wood-ruff, of Mactunsburg, W. Va., and his fireman, Miller, of Cumberland.

GEN. BOULANGER'S CANVASS

He Again Lauds His Own Services and Criticises the Chamber of Deputies.

Exciting Demonstrations Greet the General in the Streets of Lille, Some of Which Are of Uncomplimentary Character.

The Talk About England's Defenseless Condition To Be Resumed To-Day.

Michael Davitt Predicts that Irishmen Will Be United in Opposing the Papal Rescript -The Settlement with Morocco.

BOULANGER'S TOUR.

He Eulogizes His Own Services-Some Exciting Scenes in the Streets of Lille. Paris, May 13.—General Boulanger, speaking last night at the dinner given in his honor at Lille, reminded his hearers that it was not he who advised distant expeditions, causing a deficit. His crime was simply a desire to concentrate the military forces instead of scattering the service of sharpers never hesitate between persongain and the public ruin. Said he, "The originators of these criminal campaigns are the men who accuse me of dreaming of war and a dictatorship." Then, severely attacking the Chamber of Deputies, as a body, General Boulanger said: "It is not of me, but of you, that they are afraid. The danger they have invented serves to conceal that which, through them, the country is incurring." He concluded his remarks with his usual arguments in favor of Boulangerist ideas.

General Boulanger this morning left Lille for Valenciennes. Crowds of people gathered to watch his departure, and a disturbance arose among them, during which the police made several arrests. During his journey the General was the recipient of several ovations. The scenes along Boulanger's route through Lille were very exciting. The windows house-tops were crowded with people and many hostile persons hurled eggs and bags of flour the streets as the General passed. An open reception was held by the General at Valenciennes, to-day, and crowds, comprising persons of all classes, passed through the hotel to shake hands with him. A house whose inmates made unfriendly demonstrations as the General passed from the railway station to the hotel was attacked by the crowd and tremedously battered with paving stones.

### THE PAPAL DECREE.

Michael Davitt Predicts that Irishmen Will Unite in Opposition Thereto. LONDON, May 13.-Michael Davitt, in speech at Liverpool to-day, said the Irishmen would not be one lots behind O'Connell in resenting the papal rescript. Ireland had done more for the church among people throughout the English-speaking world than any country, and if this was Rome's gratitute Irishmen would be likely to ask themselves questions in the matter. Without wishing his remarks to be construed as an attack on, or as showing disrespect to, the church, he said that whether the rescript was intended as a political pronunciamento or not, it would be regarded and had already been hailed as such by every coercionist paper from the Times to the meanest Unionist rag. He was confident that the rescript had added three months to Mr. Dillion's sentence. Irishmen were com-

English intrigues, and Ireland would not accept political dictation from Rome. Rome Will Answer Parnell. LONDON, May 14.—The Chronicle's Rome correspondent says: "The Vatican has ordered that all Catholic papers in Rome answer Mr. Parnell's speech. The Moniteur says that Mr. Parnell, being a Protestant, is incompetent to be spokesman for Catholic Irishmen, and that the numerous adhesions to the rescript coming from the Irish laity and clergy prove that Mr. Parnell is ignorant of the sentiment of the people. The Osservatore makes similar remarks. It is believed that the Pope will not insist upon a collective adhesion of the Irish bishops unless

pelled to believe that the rescript was due to

symptoms of resistance arise. The Doubling of Dillon's Sentence. London, May 13.-The Daily News accuses the government of playing a discreditable trick in doubling Mr. Dillon's sentence, their object, apparently, being to prevent a reduction of the sentence on appeal. It urges the Opposition to demand that Parliament institute an inquiry into the whole administration of the crimes act, on the precedent furnished by the Tories, who demanded a similar inquiry regarding the land

DEFERENCE DUE TO WEALTH.

Sensation Created in England by the Vanderbilts-A Gorgeons Room.

London Special to New York World. The Vanderbilts have become great social lions. Their movements are now as eagerly followed as if they were visiting royalties. They have been made known to the English people by numerous paragraphs in the society journals during the year. Their Scottish castle, their yacht entertainments in the Mediteranean their purchase of art bric-a-brac in Paris have made English society people very eager to entertain the richest people in the world. Their house in Belgravia, rented for the season at 1,000 guineas per month, has been literally besteged with callers and inundated with begging letters. I was told at the United States legation this week that the class of English people who come there to beg for letters of introduction to the Vanderbilts are of the rank of society not ordinarily given to soliciting introductions to any one. Nearly all of those who are so bunting after the Vanderbilts seek their acquaintance to get subscriptions for a thousand and one charitable enterprises fostered by fashionable people by way of occupation. Some of the most extraordinary stories of the Vander-bilt wealth are printed in the most serious pub-

A recent number of the Revue de Deux Mondes in an article on the world's millionairse puts the fortune of Vanderbilt at 1,300,000,000 of france, or at nearly \$300,000,000. At this estimate he is made to figure as possessing a fort-une double that of the Rethschilds and five times that of the Duke of Westminster, whose income is picturesquely described as only a guinea each minute. All of these publications have created intense interest in the Vanderbilts. They have been invited to all the great houses from the very start, and their entrance in any drawing-room at once causes a suspension of all conversation and a turning in their direction.

Their every movement is closely watched, and Mrs. Vanderbilt's dresses are made a study. Since the Vanderbilts have been presented at court this week they will find their way at once into the circle of royal entertainments.

The Vanderbilts' experience is rather unique. It is not the first time that American money has unlocked the deors of exclusive English society, but generally there has been much opposition and carping criticism, but the colossal estimates put upon the Vanderbilt fortune have swept everything before them. They have not had to seek, but have been sought with such ardor that the United States legation has had to refuse letters of introduction, even when

asked by very good people.

My Paris correspondent sends me a description of work ordered by Mrs. Vanderbilt of Allard for her own sitting-room it New York, and which has just been packed for shipment. She merely indicated the general character of the room, wishing it to be in green and gold,

and then gave Allard carte blanche for the rest. The panels of the walls are green, with overlaid work of gold wood. The green wood is of yoke-elm dyed in sulphuric acid, the gilding being on oak wood. The panels stand four and one-half metres high and the whole room is seven metres long by four metres broad. The room in New York, which these boiseries are destined to furnish, is six metres high, so that there will be a space of one and one-half metres between the the gold cornice of the paneling and the ceiling. The interstice will be covered with imitation stone and carving of gilt wood, which is marvelously executed. The style is Louis XV at its best. Above each panel is a small panel of gilt oak carved into allegorical figures, and scrollwork is abundantly applied. On the four principal panels is let in a panel of Lyons silk with a pattern of baskets of flowers, the silk costing wholesale, \$42 a yard. The fireplace and mautel, which are also supplied, stand forward. The fireplace is of cast-iron, with allegorical figures. The mantel is of rose-colored marble, known as "rose du var." On the mantel sit in the guise of caryatides two satyrs of green bronze, each holding aloft a branching gilt candelebra, each satyr costing \$1,000. About the mantel and reaching up to the cornice is a heavy gilt beveled mirror, which is in great part concealed by a picture let into a black wood frame. This frame will contain, when the boudoir is installed in New York, a portrait of Mme. de Pompadour, by Boucheri, which Vanderbilt bought some time ago for \$5,000. In the center of either latby Boucheri, which Vanderbilt bought some time ago for \$5,000. In the center of either lat-eral wall is a door of gilt bronze in lattice-work, with beveled mirrors about nine inches square in each lattice. These doors are made to slide open. The furniture of this marvelous room is of gilt walnut covered with lampas, and counts for \$10,000 extra. The panel woodwork, including the mantel, costs \$30,000, so that the whole boudeir, with furniture, pictures and accessories, will represent approximately a cash value

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Lord Churchill Criticises the Recent Utterances of Premier Saltsbury. LONDON, May 14.-Lord Randolph Churchill writes to the Telegraph: "Your statements are supported by the highest military authority to a greater extent than either you or the country are aware of." He then quotes the replies of the Duke of Cambridge to interrogations of his [Churchill's] parliamentary committee, justifying the Telegraph's statements, and says: "The Duke of Cambridge adheres to his statement, and the Premier, instead of censuring General Wolseey, would better have ressured and soothed the public mind if he had been able to refute condemnation of our military condition." It is expected that Lord Wolseley will reply n the House of Lords to-day to Lord Salisbury's recent remarks. Earl Wemyss will give notice of his intention to call attention to the speeches of both the Duke of Cambridge and Lord Wolseley.

England and the Soudanese Slave Trade. LONDON, May 13.-Lord Salisbury was called upon yesterday by a deputation of members of the House of Commons and others, who asked the government to protect trading and suppress alave dealing in the Soudan. The Premier explained that there were only two alternativeswithdrawal from Suakim, which would mean the dominance of Osman Digna and the slave trade, or the continuance of the Egyptian flag at Suakim. An English protectorate, he said, could not be thought of. The government sympathized with the sims of the deputation and would advise the Egyptian government to the best of its ability.

Monument to Maria Theresa. VIENNA, May 13.-Emperor Francis Joseph, accompanied by all the members of the imperial family, the Austrian and Hungarian Ministers, and the foreign diplomatic representatives, was present to-day at the unveiling of a monument to Empress Maria Theresa. A grand banquet at the palace followed. An imperial decree has been issued paming five regiments after Maria Theresa and Emperors Joseph II, Leopold II, Francis and Ferdinand, and eighteen regiments fer famous generals, the object being to preserve the memory of former rulers and celebrated military men.

The Settlement with Morocco. LONDON, May 13.-A dispatch from Gibraltar to the Exchange Telegraph Company, concerning the settlement of the dispute between the United States and Morocco, says: "After the withdrawal of the claims for a money indemnity, an apology was tendered to the American consul, and orders were given for the immediate release of the persons whose arrest gave rise to the trouble."

Frederick Able to Walk. BERLIN, May 13.—The Emperor was much better to-day. He will soon be visited by Prof. Virchow. The Emperor arose at 10 o'clock this morning, and was dressed for the first time since the last crisis. He then walked to his

study, unassisted. His strength is increasing. He passed a better night than ordinarily. Dom Pedro's Illness. MILAN, May 13.-The lung trouble from which the Emperor of Brazil has suffered has abated. but the symptoms of paralysis and diabetes remain, and the patient is racked with pain. Sev-

eral times to-day he has suffered from exhaus-tion, from which he was revived with strong Foreign Notes.

Sir John Pender has received from Queen At St. Peteraburg a denial is given the statement that the Russian government contemplates a coup de main either in central Asia or The Spanish Queen Regent, accompanied by

Premier Sagasta, has arrived at Saragossa. She was enthusiastically welcomed on her arrival, and the town was illuminated. A dispatch from Tamatave says that General Willoughby has been deprived of the concessions granted him by the grovernment of Madagascar,

and has been expelled from the country. The English government has ordered that two modern thirty-ton guns be mounted on the central bastion facing the sea at Sheerness. Other measures of defense will be adopted on the Thames.

Experiments with "bellite," a new explosive invented by Lanum, of Stockholm, show that it is more powerful than dynamite, but that its explosion is quieter, there is less scattering of fragments and it is much safer to handle.

## GEORGE F. MONTGOMERY.

The Federal Court of Illinois Hears His Case and Orders His Peremtory Discharge. special to the Indianapolis Journal

VINCENNES, Ind., May 13 .- George F. Montgomery's lumber speculations were general throughout the South, and the sums due creditors will reach \$100,000 or more. An Alabama creditor swore out an affidavit against Montgomery and secured from the Governor of that State a requisition for him. The Governor of Illinois recognized this requisition, and a messenger went to Olney and demanded Montgomery. The prisoner was too quick for him, however, and his attorney rushed to the United Court of Illinois for a writ of habeas corpus while the sheriff held Montgomery, awaiting the result. Yesterday the United States Court heard the case and Montgomery was peremptorily discharged. Here is a conflict between the statutes of two States. The defense held that the affidavis upon which the requisisition was issued was wholly insufficient, vague and indefinite, while the Alabama attorneys contended that the affidavit charging Montgomery with crime was all that was required according to Alabama law. Judge Allen was very quick in giving his decision contrary to the Alabama view, and Montgomery was liberated. an Illinois court. A general consulting of law books has been the order of the day, and the case has excited profound interest.

Sunday Closing at Cincipnati. CINCINNATI, May 13 .- Only four persons were found to-day by the police, after the most diligent search, selling liquor in violation of the Sunday-closing law. All of the four were selling by back-door or side-door entrances. Only one of these was over the Rhine. All were arrested and their saloons were closed and kept slosed by a guard of police.

AN INSTIGATOR OF MURDER

Judge William D. Kelley Tells the Story of an Attempt to Take His Life,

And at the Same Time Locates the Responsibility for a Bloody Incident That Occurred in Mobile, Twenty-One Years Ago.

The Long-Pending Myra Clark Gaines Suit To Be Finally Decided To-Day.

A Week of Favorable Crop Weather in the Agricultural Regions of the Central Valleys-Retirement of Gen. Pleasanton.

KELLEY TO MANN.

A Stinging Letter Concerning an Attack on the Judge Twenty Years Ago.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, May 13.-Judge William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, father of the House of Representatives, to-day gave to the public the following correspondence:

House of Representatives, U. S.. Washington, D. C., April 2, 1888. Wm. D. Mann, New York Hotel, New York: Among the many letters found upon my table this morning, after an absence of three days from the city, is one from you which reads as

Hon. W. D. Kelley, Washington, D. C.; Sir-I find in the Mobile Daily Register of Wednesday, 21st inst., what purports to be a Washington dispatch from which I extract as follows:
"Judge W. D. Kelley, well known as Pig-iron Kelley, looks fifteen years younger than his age. He seems to get thir er as he gets older, but his color is good and his hand steady, his foot light and his hair still holds its native brown.
"'Yes, I am very well for a man who has been through as much as I have,' he said. 'I once was shot and once had more than sixty shots fired at me. The latter happened, you know, in what is known as the Kelley riot in Mobile, Ala., in 1867, under Andy Johnson. While speaking there I was attacked under a very bad lot of carpet-baggers, marshaled and led on by a cut-throat whose name is now well known in on by a cut-throat whose name is now well known in connection with a patent car. He meant to kill me. The platform was swept by bullets of the assassins, and several men were slain by my side. It was a fearful scene, and that villain was solely responsible for it Last year, when at West Point, he drove around in a stylish rig, and I scattered him every time by simply moving toward him when he stopped. As soon as he saw me he whipped up and took a new position every time. He was evidently very uncomfortable, fearing that I might speak to him, or, perhaps, that I would expose him to the crowd. I would not like to harbor in my breast that wretch's conscience."

Will you be so good as to inform me if you are correctly quoted above or not, as there can be no ques-tion that I am the person alluded to! Respectfully,

You are not mistaken in supposing that you are the person to whom I alluded in the course of a conversation with Mr. Croffut, who is, I suppose, the author of the communication to which you refer. The facts touching the Mobile riot set forth in that communication, both as to the danger in which I was involved, the wounding and killing of others, and your responsibili-ty for that riot, and its terrible results are substantially correct. I am, however, not respon ble for the language used by the reporter of the interview. I did not, as he represents, limit the number of shots fired at me to sixty. They must have exceeded a hundred, and I said that when the military authorities on the next morning examined the plastered wall in front of which I was speaking, when your creatures opened fire on me they found sixty-five distinct bullet marks and several abrasions, which had, they believed. been made by bullets. I did not apply the term cut-throat and villain to you, as I am not in the habit of using such epithets But looking back through a vista of nearly twenty-one years, and contemplating the infamous means to which you resorted to produce that riot, I feel that if those epithets were ever deserved by a man I might well have applied them to you

· You have not been quick, Colonel Mann, to discover the terrible character of the charge you invited when, on the approach to Mobile of the late Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, and myself, not together, but by different routes and on successive days, neither knowing of the other's intention to visit Mobile'at the time, you. in the columns of the Mobile Times, the infamous sheet you owned, and responsibility for whose utterances you avowed in my parlor at the Battle House in the presence of representa-tives of the New York Herald, Philadelphia In-quirer, and the Cincinnati Commercial, an-nounced that two Northern agitators were coming to Mobile, and immediately advised the people of that city to treat them with indifference by ignoring them entirely. These who knew the character of your sheet and its readers interpreted this paragraph as an invitation

to personal violence, and induced Senator Wilson to leave Mobile without delivering the address he had been invited to make. He left the city before I arrived, and as I remained you determined to effect my banishment or assassination, and in the Times of the morning of the day on which I was to speak misrepresented my nativity, and the faith which had characterized my ancestors from long before the days when, in 1664, they sailed up the Delaware and settled at Salem, N. J. In an inflammatory paragraph you said that, "though I was an apostate from my faith and my party and a recreant to my country and my God, you hoped the people of Mobile would not serve me as the people of Boston had served an Irish Catholic deputy marshal, whom they had found in the act of executing an order of the United States Court by conducting a slave to its owner, and who, in their wild fury, they tore limb from

limb on Boston Common." Col. Wm. D. Mann you are mistaken in supposing that the gentlemen who were in my room when you visited me are dead. Nearly twentyone years have elapsed, but some of them live to bear witness that you admitted the falsity of the statement as to the Irish marshal; that you expressed regret that you had inserted the inflammatory article, and that you promised to issue an extra edition containing a retraction of the statement and an expression of your regret. I repeat that you are slow to feel the infamy of this charge. You have lived quietly under it for more than twenty years, and now, for the first time, ask who is responsible for making known your agency in fomenting that murder-

On my way to Philadelphia, in accordance

with pre-existing engagements, I spoke at Mont-

gomery, Ala; in Georgia, at several points in

North Carolina and at Danville, Va., without

arousing any prejudice, though the address was, in each case, substantially that which I was

making when your minions fired upon me, and

the thousands of people who had assembled to hear me. Soon after my return home, my constituents and fellow-citizens at large gathered by thousands, with music, and banners, and plazing flambeaux, and congratulated me upon my seemingly miraculous escape from the mur-derous mob you had hissed upon me. They came on the evening of June 17, 1867, and what I said to them in response to their address of congratulation was reported in the columns of the Philadelphia Inquirer. The opening passage of that address, as reported, read as follows: My Friends, Neighbors and Constituents—I am profoundly grateful for this demonstration of your affectionate interest. I never knew how sacred that word home, so felicitously uttered by Mr. Pierson, was until during my recent absence from you, when cowering before more than a hundred bullets, or while my body was shielded from them by those of two negroes, who periled their lives to save mine, I realized now dear were home, kindred and friends. I left you at the invitation of the Governor of Lourealized how dear were home, kindred and friends. I left you at the invitation of the Governor of Louisiana and the Mayor of New Orleans to visit that distant State and city, hoping that I might serve our distracted country, and eager to view that nearly one-half of our country, from which, by reason of my love of personal liberty, I had been so long excluded. I did not dream of danger. Others spoke of it, but I scoffed at the idea. I went bearing no hatred to any man, but believing that the truths which for the last eleven years. I have been in the habit eleven years I have been in the habit of proclaiming to you would be specially useful to the people of that section. I gladly availed myself of the opportunity of uttering them kindly and courteously in their midst; and, my friends, throughout my extended excursion I was received with all the kindness and in one city. I therefore beg you not to charge the people at large. [Applause.] That outrage was due more largely to Andrew Johnson, the reactionary President of the United States, than even to the municipal, authorities of Mobile or the mob they should have held in subjection. The chief promoter should have held in subjection. The chief promoter of that murderous riot was a recreant Northerner, who had been sent to that ci'v by the President as assessor of internal revenue, Colonel Mann, formerly of Michigan, who owns the Mobile Times. That paper had, in advance of my arrival, excited the passions of the Southern people against me, and in an article on the day preceding my arrival, every allegation in which Colonel Mann admitted, in the presence of two gentlemen now present, to be wholly false and unfounded, had influenced the pas-

sions of the Irish citizens of Mobile against me. But not to detain you with the details of that sanguinary scene, let me say that the outbreak was provoked by no indiscreet word of mine. It had been planned before I went to the meeting, if not before I arrived in Mobile, and the man immediately behind me would have been shot through the head, as he was, and another not five feet from me would have been murdered, as he was, at the preconcerted signal, had I been reading the litany or the Lord's prayer. I am told it has been sneeringly said that I got under a table. I have never been a soldier or sought reputation at the cannon's mouth, and very freely admit that when bullets were whizzing and pattering against the wall behind me I would have thanked Almighty God for a bullet-proof table under which to creep.

The paper containing that address was mailed to you and other citizens of Mobile, but more than this, the Union Republican congressional executive committee published it, together with those I had made in New Orieans and at Montgomery, Ala., in a pamphlet entitled, "The South, Its Resources and Wanta." Of this pamphlet more than 150,000 copies were distributed, and in my anxiety to vindicate the Southern people from the suspicion of the crime you had fomented, this pamphlet was widely distributed throughout the country and was mailed to you. But again, when in 1870, Henry Carey Baird & Co., of Philadelphia, published a volume of my speeches, letters and addresses, a volume of my speeches, letters and addresses, this pamphlet made part of its contents, and thus found further circulation. I hope that my reply to your question will prove satisfactory to the whilem proprietor and editor of the Mobile Times. WM. D. KELLEY.

OVER FIFTY YEARS IN COURT.

The Celebrated Myra Clark Gaines Case to Be Decided To-Day.

Washington Special. In the Supreme Court of the United States on Monday will be handed down a decision in the famous case of the City of New Orleans against Myra Clark Gaines. In closing his briefs as

counsel for the heirs of Mrs. Gaines, attorney Alfred Goldthwaite says: "This is the last time her claim will come before this court. It is the final act of the drama in litigation which has been carried on for more

than fifty-three years." Daniel Clark, father of Myra Clark Gaines, died in New Orleans Aug. 16, 1813. He was a man of large fortune, active, thrifty and accomplished. On May 20, 1811, he made a will, in which he devised to his mother, Mary Clark, then in Germantown, Pa., all of his estate. Under this will, which was admitted probate, Richard Relf and Beverly Chew were appointed executors. Before this was done, however, the attention of the court was called to the fact that another and later will had been made by Daniel Clark in July, 1813. An unsuccessful effort was made to find this last will. Under the authority conferred by the Probate Court Relf and Chew, as attorneys of Mary Clark, sold to Evariste Blanc, in October. 1821, a tract of land containing about 115 acres, then located in the suburbs of the city of New

Orleans, but to-day situated in a populous dis-trict. The price paid was \$4,759. In September, 1834, Blane sold his entire purchase to the city of New Orleans for \$45,000. payable in thirty years. In June of that year, however, the will of 1813 was found, and Myra Clark, then Mrs. William Wallace Whitney. filed her petition in the Probate Court to prove it. Notice of this contest was served upon the city before its purchase from Evariete Blanc. In 1837 the city of New Orleans subdivided the Blane tract and sold it in small lots, the total sum realized being \$609,400. In the meantime Mrs. Whitney, afterwards Mrs. Gaines, was occupied in pressing her contest of the first will of her father. Time after time she was thrown out of court, usually upon a rejection of the evidence offered to prove her mother's mar-

For nearly twenty years she fought this phase of the case, battling for her mother's honor. At last, in 1855, the Supreme Court of Lousians issued a decree acknowledging Mrs. Gaines as the rightful beir of Daniel Clark. The lost will was admitted to probate in February, 1856, and under it Mrs. Gaines began suit for the recovery of the Evariste Blanc estate. No less than 134 suits were brought. Then the war broke out, and for several years no progress was made. Finally, in 1878, after a struggle of more toan forty years and the expenditure of the fortunes of her two husbands, Mrs. Gaines secured the right to the property left by her father. But it was a barren right. The property was dilapidated and in the possession of poor, insolvent tenants, most of them poverty-stricken working

But the rich city of New Orleans was behind them. That corporation had sold the Blanc es-tate after notice had been served upon it and was in a measure responsible. Mrs. Gaines began suit against the city and finally triumphed in the United States Circuit Court of Louisiana. The judgments amounted to nearly \$2,000,000. The city, however, took an appeal to the Su-preme Court of the United States, before whom the case was argued last October Mrs. Gaines. worn out, impoverished, but never despondent, died in 1885, on the anniversary of the founding of the city of New Orleans, a coincidence to which no little weight is attached among the old residents. Her heirs, however, are still found defending her verdict against the city, and the Supreme Court of the United States will finally determine the case on Monday, setting at rest a litigation of over half a

WEATHER AND CROPS.

A Week of Favorable Conditions Throughout the States of the Central Valleys. WASHINGTON, May 13 .- Following is the weather crop bulletin for the week ended Saturday, May 12, 1888, issued by the Signal

"The average temperature for the week ended May 12 has ranged from 2 to 4 degrees bove the normal for the week generally throughout the districts east of the Mississir and on the Pacific coast, while cold weather has prevailed in the Northwest and on the eastern Rocky mountain slope. In Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin and Nevada the temperature was from 6 to 8 degrees lower than usual. The temperature for the season from Jan. I to May 12 continues about normal in the Southern States, and the seasonal deficiency in the middle States and the Ohio valler is less than praviously reported, and now differs but slightly from the normal, while in the Northwest the seasonal deficiency has increased, and the season is unusually late in the upper Mississippi valley, where the average daily temperature for the season ranges from 6 to 9 degrees lower

than usual. "The rain-fall during the week has been in excess in all districts except from the lower Ohio valley southward over West Tennessee, the northern portion of Alabama, Missiesippi, and eastern Arkansas. Heavy rains occurred in the Atlantic coast States from Maine to Florida, and in the States of upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys, and the only section east of the Rocky mountains from which no rain was reporte during the week was northwest Mississippi and southwest Tennessee, where rain is most reeded. The seasonal rain-fall has been in excess generally in the States west of the Mississippi, except Arkansas; the heaviest rains having occurred in Texas, Nebraska, Dakota, southern Minnesota and Illinois, where the exeses of rain-fall ranges from two to four inches, There has also been more rain than usual in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersev and interi-or of New England. In Michigan, Virginia, North Carolina and the greater portion of Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois the rain-fall for the season has been from 80 to 90 per cent of the usual amount, while in the northwestern portion of the cotton region only about 60 per cent. of the usual rain-fall is reported.

"The weather has been especially favorable for growing crops during the week in the central valleys and in the districts on the Atlantic coast. Rains, which were much needed in the winterwheat regions and in the eastern portion of the cotton region, occurred during the week, and reports from those sections indicate that the weather has favorably affected cereals, pasturage and fruit. More rain is needed in the west portion of the cotton region, although the crops in that section are reported as having improved during the week. The season is reported backward in New England, where well-distributed rains have improved the crop conditions. In Minnesota and Dakota the season is apparently fifteen days late; excessive precipitation and unusually low temperature for the season have been unfavorable to crops, and farm work in this section has been greatly retarded."

SLAVERY IN CHINA

United States Minister Denby Contributes to a Current Controversy.

Washington Special. Minister Denby sends the State Department a report on slavery in China, which is interesting in view of the controversy which is going

on. He says: "Slaves were never numerous in China, and of late years they have decreased in numbers. All China knows, says one writer, that an edict of the Emperor was necessary to oblige his